

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, September 23, 1985

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. FOLEY].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 19, 1985.

I hereby designate the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on Monday, September 23, 1985.

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We remember this day people who suffer or know pain, particularly those in Mexico who know the violence of earthquakes. We pray for the families of victims that they will experience the presence of Your comforting spirit and we pray for those who work to ease the pain. May we be generous to people everywhere who are in great need so Your will may be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 394. Joint resolution reaffirming our historic solidarity with the people of Mexico following the devastating earthquake of September 19, 1985.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1671. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide interim extensions of the authority of the Veterans' Administration to operate a regional office in the Republic of the Philippines, to contract for hospital care and outpatient services in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and to

contract for treatment and rehabilitation services for alcohol and drug dependence and abuse disabilities; and to amend the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act of 1983 to extend the period for entering into training under such act;

S.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution to authorize the Armored Force Monument Committee, the United States Armor Association, the World Wars Tank Corps Association, the Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment Association, the Tank Destroyer Association, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th Armored Division Associations, and the Council of Armored Division Associations jointly to erect a memorial to the "American Armored Force" on U.S. Government property in Arlington, VA, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 132. Joint resolution designating October 1985 as "National Head Injury Awareness Month";

S.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 20, 1985, through October 26, 1985, as "National CPR Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 191. Joint resolution to designate the month of October 1985 as "Learning Disabilities Awareness Month";

S.J. Res. 194. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning October 1, 1985, as "National Buy American Week"; and

S.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 6, 1985 through October 13, 1985 as "National Housing Week."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair wishes to make the following statement.

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken on Thursday, September 26, 1985.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1985

Mr. FASCELL, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 99-285) on the bill (H.R. 3166) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to the activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3166) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to

the activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3166

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1985".

SEC. 2. REFERENCE TO THE ACT.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to or repeal of a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SEC. 3. CREATION, PURPOSE, AND POLICY.

(a) INCOME LEVELS IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.—Section 231 (22 U.S.C. 2191) is amended in paragraph (2) of the second undesignated paragraph—

(1) by striking out "\$680 or less in 1979 United States dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$896 or less in 1983 United States dollars"; and

(2) by striking out "\$2,950 or more in 1979 United States dollars" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$3,887 or more in 1983 United States dollars".

(b) PROTECTION OF HEALTH, SAFETY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT.—Section 231 is amended—

(1) in the second undesignated paragraph—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking out "and" after the semicolon;

(B) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) ensure that the project is consistent with the provisions of sections 118 and 119 of this Act relating to the environment and natural resources of, and biological diversity in, developing countries, and consistent with the intent of regulations issued pursuant to sections 118 and 119 of this Act.";

(2) in subsection (1) by striking out "and" after the semicolon;

(3) in subsection (m) by striking out the period at the end and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(n) to refuse to insure, reinsure, guarantee, or finance any investment in connection with a project which the Corporation determines will pose an unreasonable or major environmental, health, or safety hazard, or will result in the significant degradation of national parks or similar protected areas."

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IV of chapter 2 of part I is amended by inserting after section 231 the following new section:

"SEC. 231A. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

"(a) WORKER RIGHTS.—The Corporation may insure, reinsure, guarantee, or finance a project only if the country in which the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Boldface type indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

project is to be undertaken is taking steps to adopt and implement laws that extend internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(4)), to workers in that country (including any designated zone in that country). The Corporation shall, in making its determinations under the preceding sentence, use the reports submitted to the Congress pursuant to section 505(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2465(c)). The restriction set forth in the first sentence of this subsection shall not apply until the first such report is submitted to the Congress.

"(b) PUBLIC HEARINGS.—The Board shall hold at least one public hearing each year in order to afford an opportunity for any person to present views as to whether the Corporation is carrying out its activities in accordance with section 231 and this section or whether any investment in a particular country should have been or should be extended insurance, reinsurance, guarantees, or financing under this title."

(b) APPLICABILITY OF AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of section 231A, as added by subsection (a) of this section, shall not apply to projects insured, reinsured, guaranteed, or financed before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. INVESTMENT INSURANCE AND GUARANTIES.

(a) LOSS DUE TO BUSINESS INTERRUPTION.—Section 234(a) (22 U.S.C. 2194(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—
(A) in subparagraph (B) by striking out "and" after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (C) by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:
"(D) loss due to business interruption caused by any of the risks set forth in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C)."; and

(2) in paragraph (4)—
(A) by striking out "civil strife insurance for the first time" and inserting in lieu thereof "insurance for the first time for loss due to business interruption";

(B) by striking out "definition of civil strife" and inserting in lieu thereof "definition of 'civil strife' or 'business interruption'"; and

(C) by inserting immediately before the period at the end of the paragraph the following: "and, in the case of insurance for loss due to business interruption, an explanation of the underwriting basis upon which the insurance is to be offered".

(b) MAXIMUM CONTINGENT LIABILITY FOR INVESTMENT GUARANTEES.—Section 234(b) is amended in the last proviso by striking out "10" and inserting in lieu thereof "15".

(c) POOLING AND RISK-SHARING AGREEMENTS.—Section 234(f)(2) is amended by striking out "other national" and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "multilateral insurance or financing agencies or groups of such agencies, notwithstanding the provisions of section 231 of this Act."

SEC. 6. FACULTATIVE REINSURANCE PROGRAM.

Title IV of chapter 2 of part I is amended by inserting after section 234 the following new section:

"SEC. 234A. FACULTATIVE REINSURANCE PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to encourage greater availability of political risk insurance for eligible investors, the Corporation shall establish, not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Amendments Act of 1985, a pilot program of facultative reinsurance. The program shall provide reinsurance to insurance companies, financial institutions, other persons, or groups thereof, with respect to insurance issued by such companies, institutions, persons, or groups for new investments, and expansions of existing investments, by eligible investors, in excess of limits which the Corporation would otherwise normally apply for its exposure to such investments. The exposure of the Corporation under the facultative reinsurance program at any one time may not exceed \$150,000,000 or, with respect to any one country, \$50,000,000. Contracts of reinsurance issued under the program shall be on equitable terms. The program, and any project covered by reinsurance under the program, shall be consistent with the provisions of this title. The Corporation shall take steps to encourage equitable participation in the program by all eligible persons.

"(b) PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR THE PROGRAM.—An insurance company, financial institution, or other person shall be eligible to participate in the facultative reinsurance program established under subsection (a) if that company, institution, or other person is an eligible investor under this title.

"(c) ADVISORY GROUP.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Corporation shall establish a group to advise the Corporation on the development and implementation of the program of facultative reinsurance under this section. The group shall be composed of 9 members as follows:

"(A) Three officers or employees of the Corporation designated by the Board.

"(B) Four persons appointed by the Board, who represent insurance and reinsurance companies, financial institutions, and other persons eligible for the facultative reinsurance program under this section, including insurance brokerage firms.

"(C) Two persons appointed by the Board from among persons who are eligible investors, other than persons described in subparagraph (B).

"(2) FUNCTIONS.—The advisory group shall advise the Corporation on the development and implementation of the facultative reinsurance program under this section, including ways to ensure equitable participation in the program by all eligible persons.

"(3) MEETINGS.—The advisory group shall meet not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1985, and not less than once in every 180-day period thereafter.

"(4) APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The advisory group shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

"(e) REPORT TO THE CONGRESS.—The Corporation shall, not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1985, submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the implementation of the facultative reinsurance program established under subsection (a)."

SEC. 7. EXTENSION OF ISSUING AUTHORITY.

Section 235(a)(5) (22 U.S.C. 2195(a)(5)) is amended by striking out "1985" and inserting in lieu thereof "1989".

SEC. 8. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO INSURANCE AND GUARANTY PROGRAM.

(a) COMPENSATION FOR LOSS DUE TO BUSINESS INTERRUPTION.—Section 237(f) (22

U.S.C. 2197) is amended in the first sentence—

(1) by striking out "and (2)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(2)"; and

(2) by inserting immediately before the period at the end of the sentence the following: ", and (3) compensation for loss due to business interruption may be computed on a basis to be determined by the Corporation which reflects amounts lost".

(b) NOTIFICATION OF COUNTRIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—Section 237 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(m)(1) Before finally providing insurance, reinsurance, guarantees, or financing under this title for any environmentally sensitive investment in connection with a project in a country, the Corporation shall notify appropriate government officials of that country of—

"(A) all guidelines and other standards adopted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and any other international organization relating to the public health or safety or the environment which are applicable to the project; and

"(B) to the maximum extent practicable, any restriction under any law of the United States relating to public health or safety or the environment that would apply to the project if the project were undertaken in the United States.

The notification under the preceding sentence shall include a summary of the guidelines, standards, and restrictions referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B), and may include any environmental impact statement, assessment, review, or study prepared with respect to the investment pursuant to section 239(g).

"(2) Before finally providing insurance, reinsurance, guarantees, or financing for any investment subject to paragraph (1), the Corporation shall take into account any comments it receives on the project involved.

"(3) On or before September 30, 1986, the Corporation shall notify appropriate government officials of a country of the guidelines, standards, and legal restrictions described in paragraph (1) that apply to any project in that country—

"(A) which the Corporation identifies as potentially posing major hazards to public health and safety or the environment; and

"(B) for which the Corporation provided insurance, reinsurance, guarantees, or financing under this title before the date of enactment of this subsection and which is in the Corporation's portfolio on that date."

SEC. 9. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND POWERS.

"(a) AUDITS OF THE CORPORATION.—Section 239(c) (22 U.S.C. 2199(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) The Corporation shall be subject to the applicable provisions of chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, except as otherwise provided in this title.

"(2) An independent certified public accountant shall perform a financial and compliance audit of the financial statements of the Corporation at least once every 3 years, in accordance with generally accepted Government auditing standards for a financial and compliance audit, as issued by the Comptroller General. The independent certified public accountant shall report the results of such audit to the Board. The financial statements of the Corporation shall be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These finan-

cial statements and the report of the accountant shall be included in a report which contains, to the extent applicable, the information identified in section 9106 of title 31, United States Code, and which the Corporation shall submit to the Congress not later than 6 months after the end of the last fiscal year covered by the audit. The General Accounting Office may review the audit conducted by the accountant and the report to the Congress in the manner and at such times as the General Accounting Office considers necessary.

"(3) In lieu of the financial and compliance audit required by paragraph (2), the General Accounting Office shall, if the Office considers it necessary or upon the request of the Congress, audit the financial statements of the Corporation in the manner provided in paragraph (2). The Corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of any audit conducted under this paragraph.

"(4) All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, workpapers, and property belonging to or in use by the Corporation and the accountant who conducts the audit under paragraph (2), which are necessary for purposes of this subsection, shall be made available to the representatives of the General Accounting Office."

(b) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS.—Section 239(g) is amended to read as follows:

"(g) The requirements of section 118(c) of this Act relating to environmental impact statements and environmental assessments shall apply to any investment which the Corporation insures, reinsures, guarantees, or finances under this title in connection with a project in a country."

(c) CORPORATION EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.—Section 239 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j) The Corporation, including its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, advances, intangible property, and income, shall be exempt from all taxation at any time imposed by the United States, by any territory, dependency, or possession of the United States, or by any State, the District of Columbia, or any county, municipality, or local taxing authority."

(d) REGULATIONS.—Section 239, as amended by subsection (c) of this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(k) The Corporation shall publish, and make available to applicants for insurance, reinsurance, guarantees, financing, or other assistance made available by the Corporation under this title, the policy guidelines of the Corporation relating to its programs."

SEC. 10. EFFECTS OF OPIC ACTIVITIES ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Section 240A (22 U.S.C. 2200a) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" immediately before "After" in the first sentence; and

(2) by adding at the end of the section the following new subsection:

"(b) Each report required by this section shall also describe the effects on employment in the United States of each project for which the Corporation has provided financial support, including—

"(b) Each report required by this section shall also describe the effects on employment in the United States of each project for which the Corporation has provided financial support, including—

"(1) the actual amount of United States exports purchased in carrying out the project,

"(2) the actual final destination of the products produced as a result of the project, and

"(3) the impact of such production on United States domestic production of similar products with regard to both domestic sales and exports.

Each report shall provide such a description with respect to any project for which the Corporation provided any insurance, reinsurance, guarantees, or other financing during the fiscal year for which the report is submitted or during any prior fiscal year, except that this subsection only applies with respect to projects for which financial support was provided after the date of enactment of this subsection."

SEC. 11. RETURN OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.

Section 240B (22 U.S.C. 2200b) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. FALSE ADVERTISING OR MISUSE OF THE NAME OF THE CORPORATION.

Section 709 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the tenth paragraph the following:

"Whoever uses the words 'Overseas Private Investment', 'Overseas Private Investment Corporation', or 'OPIC', as part of the business or firm name of a person, corporation, partnership, business trust, association, or business entity; or"

SEC. 13. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO FACULTATIVE REINSURANCE PROGRAM.—

(1) Section 235(d) (22 U.S.C. 2195(d)) is amended in the first sentence by striking out "or under similar predecessor guaranty authority" and inserting in lieu thereof "under similar predecessor guaranty authority, or under section 234A".

(2) Section 237(f) (22 U.S.C. 2197(f)) is amended in the last sentence by inserting "or 234A" after "234".

(3) Section 240 (22 U.S.C. 2200) is amended in the last sentence by inserting "and section 234A" after "234".

(b) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE PERSON.—Clause (2) of section 238(c) (22 U.S.C. 2198(c)(2)) is amended by striking out "or any State or territory thereof" and inserting in lieu thereof "any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia".

(c) ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 235(c) (22 U.S.C. 2195(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking out "section 235(d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (d) of this section";

(B) by striking out "section 234(e)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (e) of this section"; and

(C) by striking out "section 235(f)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (f) of this section".

(2) Section 235(d) is amended by striking out "section 235(f)" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (f) of this section".

(d) REMOVAL OF REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Section 9 of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-65) is amended—

(1) by striking out "(a)" after "Sec. 9"; and

(2) by striking out subsection (b).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am bringing to the House today H.R. 3166, extending and revising the statutory authorities for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. I offer this bill for the Committee on Foreign Affairs on behalf of our colleague DON BONKER, chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, who when the bill was quickly scheduled for floor action today was unable to change his schedule in order to be here to manage the bill. I have attached at the end of my explanation of the bill the statement which he would have presented had he been here to manage the bill.

First, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from Washington [Mr. BONKER] and the ranking minority member of his subcommittee, Mr. ROTH, for the excellent work they have done in drafting this legislation, and the other members of the subcommittee for their attention to this matter. Never do I recall an OPIC reauthorization moving so expeditiously and smoothly.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation provides political risk insurance for U.S. investments in developing countries in order to encourage such investments as would assist in the economic development of those countries. OPIC also provides guarantees for loans to such investments, has a small direct financing program for such investments, and engages in investment promotion activities such as financing feasibility studies and investment survey missions. I cannot emphasize that the focus is on development, and has been since the initiation of the OPIC program.

To summarize the major provisions of the bill, it would:

Extend the authority for 4 years, through September 1989;

Update the country per capita income restrictions from 1979 to 1983 dollars;

Increase the maximum contingent liability for investment guarantees that may be issued to a single investor;

Encourage pooling and risk-sharing with multilateral agencies;

Specify that OPIC shall collect information regarding the U.S. employment and trade impact of each OPIC project and report the results to Congress;

Establish specific conditions on OPIC assistance relating to the protec-

tion of the environment, and public health and safety;

Place conditions on OPIC activities in countries with respect to workers rights—including the right of association, right to organize and bargain collectively, forced or compulsory labor, employment of children, and working conditions;

Provide authority to extend insurance for losses due to interruption of business; and

Establish a new pilot program of facultative reinsurance in order to encourage greater availability of private political risk insurance.

Mr. Speaker, OPIC both assists development in the Third World and helps promote U.S. exports. OPIC reports that over the last 3 fiscal years the 395 projects it has supported are projected to: generate more than 62,000 new jobs in the countries in which they are located, provide those countries with a net \$1.1 billion balance-of-payments benefit, and supply nearly \$380 million in tax revenues. At the same time, these projects are projected to utilize about \$4.1 billion of U.S. equipment and supplies in their startup phase and in their first 5 years of operations to generate another \$2.5 billion of U.S. procurement. This would translate into some 70,730 man-years of employment for American workers. The provision in the bill to require more explicit information regarding these trade and employment effects is intended to provide a more accurate verification of these calculations by OPIC.

Mr. Speaker, in the current world economic situation, in which the Third World debt problem has reduced the availability of commercial loans and made many developing countries more receptive to direct foreign investment, OPIC is likely to play an increasingly important role. The legislation before the House today supports U.S. development goals in the Third World and our trade and employment goals here at home. I urge its passage by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] for his fine remarks. I want to say that it is especially gratifying coming from indisputably the best full committee chairman we have in this body.

I would also like to commend the gentleman from Washington [Mr. BONKER] who could not be here today, for his leadership in the reauthorization of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. OPIC has been a fundamental tool of the U.S. development objectives around the world. It is a well run organization that has re-

turned every penny of U.S. taxpayers' dollars to the U.S. Treasury.

I want to repeat that. OPIC has returned every penny of U.S. dollars to the U.S. Treasury. The reason I want to underline that is that not too many other agencies can say that. OPIC receives no appropriations from Congress.

OPIC has helped create U.S. exports through its programs to assist joint ventures and export-generating investments overseas. To help the constituents in my district, Craig Nalen, President of OPIC, was a distinguished guest speaker at my Fourth Annual Exports Conference held in Green Bay last Friday. For many companies, undertaking a joint venture with a foreign company or government is the first step toward establishing a viable U.S. export program. And it is clear from the attendance at my conference—over 780 people—that programs such as OPIC offers are of vital interest to America's exporters.

The legislation before us today makes few changes to the existing operations of OPIC. In my judgment the most important provision of the bill now authorizes OPIC to offer insurance to companies that experience business interruption because of foreign exchange controls, expropriation, or civil strife. This would have protected many U.S. companies that were hurt severely during the Latin American debt crisis several years ago.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3166, the reauthorization legislation for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC], is the product of extensive hearings and consideration before the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, which I have the honor to chair. We have worked closely with the OPIC staff on this reauthorization legislation, and I believe we have a solid bill which the House should adopt.

I would like to point to several provisions in particular which in my view will improve OPIC's operations and which make this a bill worthy of our support:

OPIC's environmental mandate is strengthened in a manner which will assure that no projects which pose a significant threat to the environment, public health or safety will be assisted, and that the developing countries will be aware of environmental safeguards they can implement to reduce the chance of accidents;

OPIC's procedures for reviewing the potential negative impact of an investment on American jobs and on the U.S. trade balance are tightened and improved so that we are not assisting projects which could cut back jobs here at home or do further damage to our enormous trade deficit;

The bill requires OPIC to publish and make available to applicants the OPIC Board policy guidelines so that an applicant will be informed of the criteria that are used to judge the application as well as

the procedure that will be used to review and approve or disapprove the application; and finally,

A pilot program of facultative reinsurance is created to expand the reinsurance capacity available to the American private political risk insurance industry. This is an important initiative and I look forward to working closely with OPIC to develop an effective facultative reinsurance program.

The Corporation has an impressive record of achievements over the past 4 years since the last reauthorization: it has become entirely self-sustaining and has issued record levels of political risk insurance—a total of \$12.8 billion. The nearly 400 projects which OPIC has assisted during the last 4 years also bring desperately needed good news for our trade crisis: they are expected to generate some \$5.5 billion in American exports in their first 5 years of operation. While there are still some areas where improvements can be made, the Corporation on balance should be commended for its outstanding performance.

H.R. 3166 was reported unanimously by the subcommittee; it was approved with overwhelming bipartisan support by the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and it enjoys the administration's support. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3166.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I offer my support for the legislation before us which reauthorizes the activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC]. Among other important changes, this legislation extends the activities of the Corporation. The bill also specifies that the Corporation report to Congress regarding the impact its projects have on U.S. trade and employment. Finally, the bill encourages greater availability of political risk insurance for eligible investors.

We all know that OPIC has shown itself to be an effective supplement to U.S. development assistance objectives. The Corporation has insured U.S. private investors against political risks; it has provided investment guarantees for financing eligible projects. It has facilitated American private investment in more than 100 friendly developing nations. This, in turn, has provided markets for U.S. exports and jobs for Americans.

As a Member of the Small Business Committee, I am pleased to say that 30 percent of the projects insured and financed by OPIC belong to small businesses.

We are all concerned about America's record trade deficit. This Corporation promotes U.S. foreign investments as a stimulus to American exports. U.S. investment in the Third World can assist developing nations in meeting their development objectives. It can also help our domestic economy through increased demand for our goods and services. We must keep in mind that the Third World is America's largest trading partner. Those underdeveloped nations now buy 40 percent of America's agricultural and manufactured exports.

I am encouraged by the fact that OPIC has become fully self-sustaining. In fact,

the Corporation returned to the U.S. Treasury the balance on its original startup appropriation. This year, OPIC continues to have record levels of activity in terms of insurance volume, finance projects, and income.

Across the board, OPIC's efforts have been successful. It has demonstrated solid growth and sound management. It has helped to promote the export of U.S. equipment and supplies. This has created new jobs for American workers.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 3166.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3166, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT OF CONGRESS FOR EARLY AND PEACEFUL RETURN OF DEMOCRATIC RULE IN CHILE

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 192) expressing the support of the Congress for an early and peaceful return of democratic rule in Chile, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 192

Whereas September 11, 1985, marked the twelfth anniversary of authoritarian rule in Chile:

Whereas General Pinochet has been unwilling to take concrete steps to prepare for a transition to democracy and has rejected civilian proposals on the grounds that the democratic opposition in Chile is not unified on a reasonable timetable for a transition;

Whereas on August 25, 1985, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno brought together 11 parties spanning the political spectrum to sign a National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy in Chile;

Whereas the signatories to the Accord repudiate violence as a method of political action; and

Whereas these parties together with labor unions, professional organizations, and other groups who support the Accord, reflect the overwhelming support of the Chilean people for an early and peaceful return to civilian democratic rule: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress supports the efforts of democratic forces in Chile to achieve a peaceful return to democratic government, and expresses its view that the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy in Chile is an important first step toward that goal. Furthermore, the Congress encourages the Government of Chile and the signatories of the Accord to engage in direct dialogue as an important second step toward a return to democratic rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BARNES] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BARNES].

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution should be noncontroversial. It was unanimously approved by the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs on September 11. And after several changes to accommodate the concerns of the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, it was unanimously approved by the full Foreign Affairs Committee on September 26. I am pleased that we have before us language which is supported by both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, for the first time in over a decade, parties from all political persuasions in Chile have come together, under the auspices of the Catholic Church, to sign an agreement laying out a timetable for an orderly transition to democracy. The National Accord addresses the issues that General Pinochet claims have prevented a return to democracy by: First, repudiating violence as a means of political action; second, recognizing the 1980 Constitution, although proposing amendments to it; and third, bringing all the democratic opposition together in a unified front. This is a very significant development when one considers that these rival parties have put the future of their country above their political differences.

The Reagan administration has credited the accord with "positive, pragmatic and forward-looking" proposals "which we hope will receive a constructive response from other Chilean leaders." Thus far, the response from General Pinochet has not been altogether promising.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution puts the U.S. Congress on record in support of democracy in Chile. I hope that we can unanimously cast our lot with the

aspirations of the Chilean people for an early and peaceful democratic transition.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today we have an opportunity to send our congratulations to the people of Chile. One month ago, 11 political parties in Chile joined in signing a national accord for the transition to full democracy in Chile. This action represents an important and constructive step toward a viable transition to democracy as called for by the Chilean Constitution of 1980. Most importantly, the signatories of the accord reject the use of violence as a means of political action. This is obviously an important prerequisite to meaningful discussions between the Pinochet government and opposition political parties—one that has been missing until now.

It is our hope in Congress that in the years ahead, we will witness a smooth, peaceful, and lasting transition from military to civilian rule in Chile. To do so includes a reconsideration of the political processes prescribed by the 1980 Constitution. We are hopeful that a strong political fabric can be weaved over the next few years wherein constructive steps are taken to bridge the democratic transition.

I would like to commend the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BARNES] for bringing this resolution to the floor. I would like also to thank the gentleman for the efforts he has made to accommodate some of my concerns with the resolution he originally introduced. We, in Congress, send a message of good will to the Government and people of Chile in their quest for a peaceful transition to democracy.

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL].

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly support this resolution and also to add my commendation to the gentleman from Maryland. As chairman of the subcommittee, he has devoted a great deal of time and attention to all matters in the Western Hemisphere. They are vital to us, of course, because they are closest to home.

There is a real struggle going on throughout the hemisphere with respect to choices that people have to make, not only in economic development, but politically. So I commend the gentleman from Maryland for bringing this resolution, which has bipartisan support and was reported unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We should not under-

estimate what we are doing here by what some people might call a simple resolution. The fact is that the news out of Chile in terms of political development has been scant, if at all. An opportunity for the Congress of the United States, which I think rightfully is recognized as one of the premier democratic institutions in the world, to go on record supporting the efforts, fledgling as they may be, of political parties in Chile under the difficulties which exist for political participation in that country, is something that will receive considerable attention. We should not minimize in any way the impact that this resolution by the Congress of the United States will have in supporting and encouraging democratic process in Chile.

We are all hoping for the return of democratic institutions in Chile.

I urge my colleagues to join in support of this resolution.

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished chairman for his comments.

I urge a unanimous vote in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1215

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Just in response to our excellent chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL], I join in his remarks and I hope that in the future short months we have that we can have resolutions like this pertaining to Nicaragua and many of the other countries around the world, including in Central and South America.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, September 11, 1985, marked the 12th anniversary of authoritarian rule in Chile. Gen. Augusto Pinochet continues to hold tightly to the reins of power while neighboring countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Bolivia have successfully made the transition from authoritarian rule to democracy.

The United States must continue to clearly indicate its encouragement for a peaceful return to democratic rule in Chile. The resolution that we are considering today signals the strong support of Congress for such a process.

Eleven political parties spanning the entire spectrum of democratic political opposition in Chile recently signed a national accord for the transition to full democracy in Chile. The accord repudiates violence, calls for respect for basic human rights, and set forth important political, economic, and social objectives.

Chile has a long and rich democratic tradition, the revival of which is of tremendous importance to that country's future. The accord for the transition to full democracy in Chile is an important step in efforts to achieve this goal. The resolution we are considering today indicates the support of Congress for the accord and encourages the

Government of Chile and the signatories of the accord to engage in direct dialogue as an important second step toward a return to democratic rule.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. BARNES, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, for his efforts in bringing this resolution forward for our consideration. I also wish to express my appreciation for his sensitivity to the broad range of feelings on the subject of transition to democracy in Chile and United States policy toward that nation. He and his staff have worked closely and cooperatively with me and Congressman ROTH to fashion a resolution that can carry the broadest possible support in the House.

Although I would have crafted the resolution in a slightly different manner, I believe that it is imperative to have a broad consensus on the part of the House in expressing our interest in seeing progress on the transition to democracy in Chile.

Certainly the national accord on transition to democracy representing 11 political parties, including two which have considered themselves supportive of the Government in the past, is a significant accomplishment and one that deserves strong recognition and positive reinforcement.

The trend in South America over the past 5 years has been one of change from military dictatorship to democratic government. The examples of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay make Chile's absence from that list even more noticeable. I believe the agreement for a national accord is a useful step which can lead to a constructive dialog among the various parties and the Government. I hope the Government of Chile will respond in the same constructive manner as the parties who put forward the accord.

The initial reactions to the accord include the September 2 statement by the Government which stated in part:

We appreciate, as a positive element, a progress in the understanding of the circumstances the country is experiencing * * *. This better understanding becomes particularly clear from the fact that now the arguments have been formulated within the legal framework.

Also, the speech by President Pinochet on September 11 leaves some room for hope that he will not close the door on dialog and discussion with the signatories to the accord. As President Pinochet stated:

* * * The Government harbors the hope that those proposals will translate into concrete facts and well-defined attitudes, thus favoring the stability of our democracy.

I believe we in the Congress must express our clear interest in seeing that nothing is done to disrupt the movement toward democracy in Chile, and that every effort be made to facilitate a smooth, orderly transition to full democratic government. I view the national accord as a positive element in that process and I urge my colleagues to express their support for it as well.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BARNES] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 192.

The question was taken.

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

GRANTING ADDITIONAL POWERS TO BI-STATE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY BY STATES OF MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 127), to grant the consent of Congress to certain additional powers conferred upon the Bi-State Development Agency by the States of Missouri and Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. Res. 127

Whereas, the Congress in consenting to the compact between Missouri and Illinois creating the Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan District provided that no power shall be exercised by the Bi-State Agency under the provisions of article III of such compact until such power has been conferred upon the Bi-State Agency by the legislatures of the States to the compact and approved by an Act of Congress; and

Whereas, such States have now enacted certain legislation in order to confer certain additional powers on such Bi-State Development Agency; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the consent of the Congress is hereby given to the additional powers conferred on the Bi-State Development Agency by—

(1) Senate Bill 416, Laws of Missouri 1977; Public Act 80-377 (Senate Bill 179), Laws of Illinois 1977;

(2) Senate Bill 589, Laws of Missouri 1980; Public Act 81-589 (Senate Bill 23), Laws of Illinois 1979; Public Act 81-1419 (Senate Bill 1597), Laws of Illinois 1980; and

(3) Senate Bill 395, Laws of Missouri 1981; Public Act 82-950 (House Bill 2304), Laws of Illinois 1982.

(b) The powers conferred by the Acts consented to in subsection (a) shall be effective as of January 1, 1983.

Sec. 2. The provisions of the Act of August 31, 1950 (64 Stat. 568) shall apply to the additional powers approved under this joint resolution to the same extent as if such additional powers were conferred under the provisions of the compact consented to in such Act.

Sec. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this joint resolution is expressly reserved.

Sec. 4. The right is hereby reserved to the Congress to require the disclosure and furnishing of such information or data by the Bi-State Development Agency as is deemed appropriate by the Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COBLE] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN].

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 127 would grant the consent of Congress to a series of laws passed by Missouri and Illinois granting additional powers to the Missouri-Illinois Bi-State Development Agency. The additional powers authorize an increase in the ceiling on the agency's bonds to 14 percent, and authority to construct a resource recovery facility to salvage recyclable materials from waste and generate steam energy by burning waste.

On July 22, 1985, Senate joint resolution was the subject of a subcommittee hearing before the Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations. The Bi-State Development Agency of the Missouri-Illinois Metropolitan District is an interstate compact authority. The Bi-State Development Agency and the Bi-State Metropolitan District were established by an interstate compact approved August 31, 1950, with the enactment of Public Law 743 of the 81st Congress. Under the provisions of the 1950 act, additional powers conferred by the legislatures of two States must be approved by act of Congress. Senate Joint Resolution 127 would provide that consent to the additional powers provided by the State laws which are referred to in that joint resolution.

As was pointed out at the hearings, the joint resolution concerns authority on three basic subjects. The first concerns interest on Bi-State's bonds. The original compact set a ceiling of 6 percent on the interest payable in connection with Bi-State's bonds. Due to changes in the market, it has been necessary for Missouri and Illinois to pass legislation increasing that ceiling

to 14 percent. Those States have also passed laws authorizing action to resolve long-range waste disposal problems in the metropolitan district. The committee has been advised that under that authority Bi-State proposes to construct a resource recovery facility which will salvage recyclable materials from the waste stream and generate steam energy by burning the remaining waste. Additional authority is provided for industrial parks, bridges, and tunnels.

The rationale for the change concerning the interest rate ceiling is clear since under current market conditions, Bi-State cannot raise any funds without authority to pay a competitive interest rate. With respect to potential Federal concerns surrounding the ratification of this State legislation concerning the proposed recovery facility, it is relevant to note that Congress has already given authority to States to enter compacts and establish agencies for mutual assistance in the management of waste through the enactment of the Resource Recovery Act of 1976.

It is recommended that the joint resolution be considered favorably.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 127).

The question was taken.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE JACK RUSS, SERGEANT AT ARMS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, September 20, 1985.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Rule L(50) of the Rules of the House, I had notified you of the receipt of a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. After consultation with the General Counsel to the Clerk of the House, I have determined that compliance with this subpoena is consistent

with the privileges and precedents of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

JACK RUSS,
Sergeant at Arms.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NASA/ARMY JOINT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the end of the 20th century, we must take note of the fact that the evolution of the airplane—from unwieldy combat biplanes of World War I to modern supersonic marvels exceeding mach 2—must be characterized as one of the most impressive feats of scientific ingenuity in the history of mankind. Thousands of man-hours have been expended by dedicated, highly motivated individuals in the lengthy technology development process from first principles of proof-of-concept to application. The overall thrust of these efforts is to advance those aeronautical technologies which are critical to maintain the preeminence of U.S. military and civilian aviation.

Recommendations were made in a November 1983 report to the President's Science Adviser by a committee of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. It stressed the need for a more comprehensive and aggressive vision for aeronautics with emphasis placed upon high return technology areas, as well as the reestablishment of an active flight research and experimental aircraft program. These views have received overwhelming endorsement by the Congress as well as the multitude of aeronautical advisory committees whose input is vital to the policymaking process.

An example of a major technological advancement in aeronautics is demonstrated by the tilt rotor concept and technology. Tilt rotor aircraft are those that operate as helicopters at low speeds and as fixed wing propeller driven aircraft at higher speeds. NASA and the Army have jointly conducted research which has led to the development of ground and flight measurement tools and techniques which provide a better understanding of rotorcraft noise and vibrations as well as systems and methods designed to reduce these undesirable phenomena.

NASA/Army activities planned for later this year and next include full-scale testing of main rotor/tail rotor/fuselage interference, flight tests of advanced tilt rotor blades, the first comprehensive rotor noise prediction analysis, and testing of both the light scout/attack/utility helicopter [LHX] and the joint services advanced verti-

cal lift aircraft [JVX]. The Department of Defense has targeted production of over 500 JVX aircraft with an initial operational capability in the early 1990's. Numerous civil applications are expected to follow the development of JVX technology.

While NASA/Army aeronautical research and technology programs are well coordinated at the working level, the Aeronautics and Astronautics Coordinating Board provides a senior level NASA/DOD forum for communicating technical requirements and exchanging information on current and future program directions. In addition, by means of a diverse range of formal and informal advisory panels comprised of experts from the aeronautics community, input on strategic and long range planning activities is also obtained. Many of their predictions have supported earlier assessments that significant revolutionary and revolutionary advances are definitely possible which could make technologically obsolete virtually all civil and military aircraft that are operational today. However, they also recognize that the range of exciting possibilities will far exceed the resources available for investment. Thus, the pace of technology advancements resulting in a new generation of military and civil subsonic transports and rotorcraft will be constrained by the resources available. Moreover, by recognizing that key elements of our national and economic security are linked to preeminence in aeronautics, careful planners know that resource integration and collaborative efforts such as those demonstrated by NASA and the Army over the last 20 years are crucial to the developments in technology required for superior U.S. civil and military aircraft.

I will attend a symposium commemorating the 20th anniversary of the NASA/Army Joint Cooperative Agreement on September 30, 1985, at the Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA. NASA's Ames Research Center and the U.S. Army aviation research and technology activity are sponsoring this event in recognition of their constructive association and collaboration since 1965. I commend the efforts of the NASA/Army team since that time for striving to maintain an aggressive and forward looking program of aeronautical research and development. This not only assures our ability to continue to pursue objectives relative to national security and economic well-being, but enables us to do so in a more cost effective way by pooling the skills and assets of two Federal agencies seeking new and exciting frontiers in the field of aviation.

COMMEMORATIVE COINS AND MEDALS FOR THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, in 1987 this Nation will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution. To mark this momentous bicentennial, I am introducing legislation calling for the minting of coins to commemorate the occasion and the striking of medals which the Federal Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution may sell to help fund its activities.

I am pleased that my colleague from Illinois, Mr. CRANE, and my colleague from Louisiana, Mrs. BOGGS, have joined with me as cosponsors of this legislation. Both have been appointed by the Speaker to represent this House on the Commission.

The bill calls for the minting of up to 1 million \$5 gold coins and 10 million silver dollars in commemoration of the Bicentennial. The coins will be minted to historical specifications, with the gold coins containing 90 percent gold and containing just under a quarter ounce of pure gold. The silver coin will be 90 percent silver and contain over three quarters of an ounce of pure silver.

The coins will carry a surcharge that will be used solely to reduce the national debt. If all the coins are sold, we would raise \$105 million. I think the Founding Fathers would be proud of this measure, because it is the kind of fiscal responsibility they practiced and engrained in those leaders who followed them. In the first 60 years under the Constitution, the U.S. Government had a surplus of \$70 million.

This bill is a modest attempt to return to the example set by those who wrote the Constitution. The profits from the sale of the coins are not viewed as merely another source of revenue to be spent. Instead, it is a revenue measure that cannot be spent. We need to begin to restrict more revenue sources to debt reduction.

The legislation also calls for the striking of national medals for the Bicentennial Commission. These medals would be sold by the Commission to help fund its activities. This would reduce the need of the Commission to request appropriations. In addition, the legislation requires the Commission to pay the mint a 10-percent surcharge over the costs of striking the medals and to post adequate security to guarantee that the mint will be reimbursed for all its costs.

Under the rules of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, which I chair, the legislation must be sponsored by at least 218 Members of this House before it may be considered. This requirement assures that no coin or medal bill is considered unless it has broad support showing that the bill commemorates an event of significant national importance. I urge all Members to contact the subcommittee at extension 6-3280 to become cosponsors of this bill.

AN HONEST TRADE POLICY

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SLATTERY] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, the President has just concluded another speech about foreign trade.

I applaud the decision—announced yesterday—to begin careful, coordinated intervention to bring down the value of the dollar.

This action is urgently needed and long overdue.

It represents an important and positive change in administration policy.

I also support new initiatives designed to promote American exports by eliminating unfair trade practices.

If today's speech signifies a new trade policy, that is also positive.

Unfortunately, even these changes are too little, too late, and too slow.

We face a crisis.

And today's speech does not address the fundamental causes of this crisis.

First, there is nothing to reduce budget deficits, the leading structural cause of high interest rates and the overvalued dollar.

Second, there is no serious effort to reform the international financial system.

What is happening is a slow-motion crisis: a trade crisis, a financial crisis, an international economic crisis that threatens the stability of the world financial system.

My neighbors in Kansas and people across the country are suffering from a trade deficit that rapidly approaches \$150 billion.

Tensions are rising at home and around the world.

We are witnessing a worldwide spiral of protectionism.

There is a danger, a real danger, of a global trade war reminiscent of the 1930's.

Meanwhile, a tidal wave of debt—domestic and international, public and private—threatens chaos in financial markets.

Budget deficits are skyrocketing above \$200 billion.

The national debt is climbing above \$2 trillion.

For the first time since 1914, our country is a debtor nation.

We now owe the world more than the world owes us.

By the end of the year, we will be a \$100 billion debtor.

By the end of the decade, our international debt will surpass \$500 billion.

At home, consumer debt is over \$500 billion, and rising fast.

The farm credit system faces potential disaster.

Farm debt is now above \$200 billion. Some 100,000 highly leveraged farmers could go under this year.

The dollar is today overvalued by more than 30 percent.

This means a 30-percent advantage for foreign competitors. It means pain for Americans: pain on the farms of Kansas, the factories of Michigan, and the high technology firms of Silicon Valley.

The worldwide exchange rate system is a speculator's paradise.

Every day, some \$150 billion are traded on foreign exchange markets. That's 40 times the dollar value of action on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Speaker, we face a two-pronged crisis:

There is a trade crisis, caused largely by budget deficits, high interest rates, and the overvalued dollar.

There is a crisis of confidence and a lack of stability throughout the world economy.

The lessons of history are clear: Inaction is ineffective, and protectionism is self-destructive.

The answer—the only answer—is an honest trade policy that addressed both the domestic and international crises.

Any trade policy, to be serious and effective, must involve reducing budget deficits.

And any trade policy, to address the long-term, underlying problem, must include reform of the international financial system.

Therefore, I am today proposing two initiatives:

First, I am suggesting a major, bipartisan effort to reduce deficits. I would propose that the President meet with the congressional leadership, and develop a sincere, honest and effective deficit reduction plan.

In line with this, I would propose that the President meet with Mr. Volcker, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, to develop a looser monetary policy in concert with deficit reduction.

Second, I propose that the President offer to convene a new Bretton Woods Conference, to reform the international financial system, particularly exchange rates.

Mr. Speaker, the President's speech today falls short.

He told us more about what he wouldn't do than what he would do.

We are sailing into a hurricane, and he summoned us to man the rowboats.

We need a new trade policy, and the centerpiece must be lower budget deficits.

We should declare war against rising deficits, high interest rates, and the overvalued dollar.

It is easy to claim a profile in courage by attacking the Japanese.

It is much more difficult, but much more honest, to claim that courage by reducing budget deficits.

It is a copout, it is a delusion, to pretend we can solve our trade problems without addressing our budget problem.

It is wishful thinking: politically appealing, but intellectually dishonest and economically disastrous, to rely on the placebo of protectionism but neglect the real issues.

As Joe Louis said: "You can run, but you can't hide."

To be honest, to be effective, to show leadership, we must face the truth:

Revenue must be raised: by raising taxes for those who can afford it.

Spending must be cut: by cutting nonessential defense spending, by reducing cost-of-living increases for some entitlement programs.

Regarding deficits, too many politicians are selling the people short.

They are insulting the intelligence of voters, by suggesting that our people lack the courage and the will to support deficit reduction.

I believe our people are ready to march, if summoned by creative and courageous leaders.

I believe there is a wellspring of patriotism across this country.

I believe people will respond, and sacrifice, if sacrifice is fair and if the benefits of sacrifice are fairly distributed.

It is imperative for both parties to work together, to foresake short-term political advantage, to pursue the national interest.

It is imperative that we work together: to lower deficits, to reduce interest rates, to bring down the value of the dollar.

Intervention will not work unless those deficits are reduced.

Intervention can work if it's done alongside deficit reduction.

My second proposal is for a new Bretton Woods Conference.

The world financial system is moving toward chaos.

American leadership—and only American leadership—can reverse the drift toward financial instability and protectionism.

Some 40 years ago, during another crisis at another time, American leadership made a difference.

Through the Marshall plan, we rebuilt Europe.

Through the GATT, we fought for an open trading system.

Through the Bretton Woods system, we stabilized international finance.

Never before in history had a great nation acted so wisely after prevailing in battle.

Never before had a great nation acted so generously, by defining its interest by promoting the common good.

The result was an unprecedented era of Western prosperity, achieved through American leadership.

Today we face another crisis, and once again, American leadership is urgently needed.

The Bretton Woods system—fixed exchange rates—was appropriate for the postwar world.

During the instability of the 1970's, there was valid reason to look toward a new system of greater flexibility.

In 1973, when the floating rate system was adopted, it looked as though a solution had been found.

But since then, flexibility has turned to instability; instability has turned to chaos.

The exchange rate system, today, is in disarray.

The international movement of money has accelerated dramatically.

New technologies link the financial markets of the world.

Communications heighten the emotional impact of individual events.

Speculation is rampant, and the intensity of exchange rate fluctuations has become alarming.

The time has come to reform the international financial system.

We do not need, and should not return to, a system of fixed rates.

But we cannot continue the present course: there is too much instability, and it is destabilizing trade and forming protectionist pressures.

The leaders of the industrial nations should work together, to devise a new system that allows the marketplace to influence exchange rates, but sets reasonable boundaries and reduces excessive speculation.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for leadership.

Political leadership, to summon our people to meet the challenge of trade, to reduce deficits, to lower interest rates, to make the difficult, but inescapable decisions, that we avoided for far too long.

Diplomatic leadership, by the United States, to stabilize and stimulate the world economy.

It is time, once again, for our country to stand at the head of the Western alliance, to lead the way to reform, as we have done in the past.

If we have the courage, if we have the vision, at home and abroad, we can meet the challenge.

We can unleash the power of the American economy, in a promising new direction.

By showing courage, and leadership, and vision, there is nothing we cannot accomplish.

But we must be ready, willing, and able to make the difficult decisions, and face the difficult choices that lie before us.

□ 1230

I yield to my colleague from Kansas. Mr. GLICKMAN. I want to compliment my colleague from my State of Kansas for his extraordinary remarks as well as his leadership on a variety of budget issues where he has shown a tremendous amount of courage as well

as foresight, and I think where the House and Senate will ultimately be going in the next few years.

I also want to compliment the gentleman on his two specific suggestions with respect to getting the forces of our Government together, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, and the President to try to work cooperatively on monetary issues plus a review of the Bretton Woods Agreement.

But I just want to follow up on one suggestion or two.

I looked at the President's speech this morning and the fact sheet.

It is interesting to note that the President spends a lot of time talking about what we are going to do now with respect to unfair trading practices put upon us by other countries. They list those in the fact sheet, things like, for example, Japanese restrictions on leather and footwear, European Economic Community canned fruit subsidies, Korean insurance policy barriers, Brazil's import restriction on microelectronic products and Japanese tobacco restrictions.

Now the fact of the matter is that this President has had 5 years with existing Federal legislation to deal with unfair trade practices from overseas, both tariff- and non-tariff-based, and he has chosen to do nothing. In the same way, there has not been much action with respect to deficit reduction; there has been very little action on the trade front on things that we could have done something about.

Just one example affecting our own State of Kansas. In the 1970's, we sold lots of airplanes—general aviation airplanes made in Wichita—to Brazil. Now that one market was an important market for us. As many as several hundred airplanes were sold in there in each of the last 2 or 3 years of the 1970's. In the 1980's, we have virtually sold no airplanes into that market; maybe a couple but not very many.

Well, why? Well, the "why" is because the Brazilians make their own airplane. It is called by many names, Embraer is the name of the company, and they make airplanes called the Bandeirante and others that compete with Cessna and Beech and Piper and Lear.

So here we have Brazil decided to protect their own markets back in the 1970's when we were selling several hundred a year into their markets, and, whammo, they decided to protect their markets and nothing gets into that market, absolutely nothing. Now what does the administration decide to do with this? Absolutely nothing. It is no different with respect to a lot of industrial products.

So I think you make a very good point, that we have had the power and the authority to deal with some of these issues and nothing has been done. I do not want the public of this

country to look at these new actions that the President is taking and think that they alone are going to do anything unless we have the will to back them up both in terms of deficit reduction, in terms of fiscal-related issues in terms of exchange rate problems and in terms of not only talking tough on trade but acting responsibly and carrying through with our threats to people who in fact do restrict our access to their markets.

Now the gentleman has said many times, and I think this is an important point, that we have built this defense budget up mightily to maintain the strength of the United States but we have unilaterally disarmed on the deficit and we have unilaterally disarmed on trade. It is a question of will, it is a question of responsibility. We Democrats, we Republicans, we Americans do not want to be so protectionist that we cannot exist in a free world with respect to movement of products around, but neither do we want to be dummies or patsies, and that is what we have been in the last 5 years.

Let us hope that the President's remarks this morning are a new step to end what the rest of the world thinks of us in the trade area.

Mr. SLATTERY. I thank my colleague from Kansas for his remarks.

I think he really hits the nail on the head and points out some very important specific examples of the kind of inaction we have seen by this administration in terms of dealing with specific trade problems, in the aircraft industry. I would observe that yesterday, Martin Feldstein, the President's former Chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers, was on one of the Sunday news programs and during that program he took a very forceful position indicating that, in his judgment, the biggest problem we have in the international trade arena today is our domestic deficit. The reason he cited is simply some of the reasons I indicated in my remarks, that this huge deficit is driving up domestic interest rates and it is driving up the value of the dollar. Mr. Feldstein clearly indicated that the biggest problem we have with the trade deficit in this country is the problem with the overvalued dollar. If we can deal with the overvalued dollar, we can deal with our trade deficit problem.

We are not going to be able to solve our trade problems until we solve the overvalued dollar problem. I think Feldstein made that perfectly clear.

Again, this is the person who until very recently chaired the President's Council of Economic Advisers. I do not understand why this administration is so locked in, to continue to support and promote deficit spending. This is a fact that has been lost in this country. I do not think 1 percent of the American public understands that this year, this President asked this Congress to

spend \$972 billion. I do not think the American public understands that one of the big spenders in this town is down on Pennsylvania Avenue. The Congress in its budget resolution recently adopted to cut that spending to \$967 billion, not near as far as it should have been cut, but at least it cut it below what the President requested.

Now if we are going to solve this domestic deficit problem, we have to have Presidential leadership. We have not had that. The longer I am around this body, the longer I serve in this Congress, the more convinced I become that without Presidential leadership, in a responsible way on the deficit, we are not going to be able to institutionally solve this problem.

I would just plead with the President to come forward and be honest with the American public and offer the Congress a plan to balance this budget. He is the chief executive of this country.

Every Governor in this country submits a balanced budget to the legislature. Why cannot this President submit to this Congress a plan to balance the budget by 1989 or 1990 at least?

I would submit that if he would do that, that is the most important thing we can do to address this trade problem at this particular time.

I yield to my colleague from Kansas.

Mr. GLICKMAN. I think the gentleman makes an interesting point. I think notwithstanding what we do with respect to the finance ministers of all of the major industrial countries in the world in terms of the exchange rate, that if, in fact, we do not get the underlying fundamentals together, this whole process is an enormous risk for us.

Mr. SLATTERY. No question about it.

Mr. GLICKMAN. The rest of the world may think they are going to lower the value of the dollar, but why are they doing that? Really, they are doing that because their underlying fundamentals are kind of weak and it could lead to a precipitous decline in the dollar unless people have confidence that we know what we are doing. They may not have that confidence now. I think the gentleman makes an excellent point about the underlying fundamentals have to be at the basis of getting this trade deficit problem corrected.

One other thing. I think that, and I know that a lot of my colleagues agree with me, I think the President is more interested in changing Government around than he is in getting that deficit down. He wants to starve the Government of revenues so that we will have to make a choice as to where we are going to spend that money and dramatically reduce spending.

Unfortunately, that choice is going to require us to cut back on the defense budget dramatically or cut back on Social Security and other entitlement programs dramatically, and I do not think that the majority of the American people want to make that choice.

So the President is not only risking the future of the economy on issues like exchange rate modifications without taking care of the underlying fundamentals, but he is risking a lot of the economy of this country on the fact that if push comes to shove, if we starve this Government of revenues, we will make the choice to cut massive cuts out of the defense budget and massive cuts out of the entitlement budget, which are not going to happen. I just do not think they are going to happen, not only from the political point of view but from a substantive point of view.

So, therefore, we are being led down a very, very tricky road. Again, it goes back to exactly the point the gentleman is saying, that unless we deal with the underlying fundamentals with fairly responsible fiscal planning, then all of these issues are going to go for nought.

Mr. SLATTERY. I thank the gentleman for his interest and his comments today.

And, again, I think to sort of sum up what we have said, No. 1, and the most important thing we can do is to get together a meeting with our own domestic political leadership and bring about dramatic deficit reduction and, second, I think in concert with this, we need to encourage the Federal Reserve system to expand the monetary supply, and in addition to that, we need to have the Bretton Woods Conference, and I think that with all of this going on at the same time, we can act responsibly and do the things that should be done to deal with this trade deficit problem in such a way as to avoid the kind of protectionist trade war that existed during the 1920's that many people argue precipitated the great financial collapse of 1929.

So, Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman, and I yield back the balance of any time I may have.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BEVILL (at the request of Mr. WRIGHT), for this week, on account of medical reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BROWN of California) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BROWN of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PEASE, for 60 minutes, on October 2.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. COBLE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PORTER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BROWN of California) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. BONER of Tennessee in five instances.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. PEPPER.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution to authorize the Armored Force Monument Committee, the United States Armor Association, the World Wars Tank Corps Association, the Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment Association, the Tank Destroyer Association, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th Armored Division Associations, and the Council of Armored Division Associations jointly to erect a memorial to the "American Armored Force" on U.S. Government property in Arlington, VA, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

S.J. Res. 132. Joint resolution designating October 1985 as "National Head Injury Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 20, 1985, through October 26, 1985, as "National CPR Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 194. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning October 1, 1985, as "National Buy American Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 6, 1985, through October 13, 1985, as "National Housing Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 24, 1985, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

2037. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs Agency for International Development, transmitting a justification for a change in the allocation of foreign assistance in Sudan, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2413(b), was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI: Committee on Ways and Means, H.R. 6. A bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources and the improvement and rehabilitation of the Nation's water resources infrastructure; with an amendment (Rept. 99-251, Pt. 3). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, H.R. 6. A bill to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources and the improvement and rehabilitation of the Nation's water resources infrastructure; with amendments (Rept. 99-251, Pt. 4). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONKER: Committee on Foreign Affairs, H.R. 3166. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 with respect to the activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; with an amendment (Rept. 99-285). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAWKINS: Committee on Education and Labor, H.R. 2453. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to increase the amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1985, 1986, and 1987 for commodity distribution; and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 99-286). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Rept. 99-287). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACKERMAN:

H.R. 3414. A bill to provide that the authority to establish and administer flexible and compressed work schedules for Federal Government employees be extended through November 14, 1985; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (For himself, Mr. CRANE, and Mrs. Boggs):

H.R. 3415. A bill to authorize the minting of coins and the striking of medals in commemoration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 3416. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to provide for a small business innovation research program to conduct research for innovative or experimental treatment technologies for use in the cleanup of Superfund sites; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Public Works and Transportation, Science and Technology, and Small Business.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina:

H.R. 3417. A bill amending the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to distribute revenues from, resolve claims associated with, and repeal section 8(g) of the OCSLA; to establish a new section 8(g) for coastal States impact assistance from nearshore tract leasing; to establish a marine mineral resource coastal States trust fund; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

H.R. 3418. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 to improve the participation of potentially responsible parties in the cleanup of abandoned hazardous waste sites; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. LENT:

H.J. Res. 396. Joint resolution to express opposition to the Environmental Protection Agency's proposal to increase fluoridation levels in drinking water; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. MANTON, Mr. VENTO, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. TORRES, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. MITCHELL):

H. Res. 270. Resolution commending the Nation's financial institutions for recognizing the economic instability inherent in the system of apartheid, and urging them to continue calling in loans to South African borrowers as they come due; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 695: Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 1145: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 3073: Mr. BATES, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 3099: Mr. HERTEL of Michigan and Mr. ROEMER.

H.R. 3230: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 3298: Mr. PASHAYAN.

H.J. Res. 322: Mr. BATES, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. REID, Mr. SCHAEFER, and Mr. SYNAR.

H.J. Res. 350: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. PRICE, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SWINDALL, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr.

MOORHEAD, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. REID, Mr. DIOGUARDI, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. FISH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. BATES, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DYSON, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BILEY, Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. LATTI, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. WISE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. RUDD, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. CONTE, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MACKEY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. FRANKLIN, and Mr. CHAPPIE.

H. Con. Res 190: Mr. STRANG.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

213. Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petition and papers were presented, as follows: The Speaker presented a petition of the Board of County Commissioners, Shelby County, TN, relative to South Africa; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2100

By Mr. PETRI:

—Page 525, after line 2, insert the following new title:

TITLE XXI—TOBACCO

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 2101. This title may be cited as the "Tobacco Deregulation Act of 1985".

REPEAL OF PROVISIONS OF LAW CONCERNING PRICE SUPPORT FOR TOBACCO

SEC. 2102. (a)(1) Section 101(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1441(a)) is amended by striking out "tobacco (except as otherwise provided herein), corn," and inserting in lieu thereof "corn".

(2) Section 101(c) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1441(c)) is repealed.

(3) Section 101(d)(3) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1441(d)(3)) is amended—

(A) by striking out "except tobacco", and

(B) by striking out "and no price support shall be made available for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas have been disapproved by producers";

(b) Sections 106, 106A, and 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445, 1455-1, 1455-2) are repealed.

(c) Section 408(c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1428(c)) is amended by striking out "tobacco".

REPEAL OF PROVISIONS OF LAW CONCERNING TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

SEC. 2103. (a) Section 2 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1282) is amended by striking out "tobacco".

(b) Section 301(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1301(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3) by striking out subparagraph (C),

(2) in paragraph (6)(A) by striking out "tobacco",

(3) in paragraph (7) by striking out "Tobacco (flue-cured), July 1-June 30; Tobacco (other than flue-cured), October 1-September 30";

(4) in paragraph (10) by striking out subparagraph (B),

(5) in paragraph (11)(B) by striking out "and tobacco",

(6) in paragraph (12) by striking out "tobacco",

(7) in paragraph (14)—

(A) by striking out "(A)", and

(B) by striking out subparagraph (B),

(8) by striking out paragraph (15), and

(9) in paragraph (16) by striking out subparagraph (B).

(c) Section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1303) is amended by striking out "rice, or tobacco," and inserting in lieu thereof "or rice".

(d) Part I of subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1311 et seq.) is repealed.

(e) Section 361 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1361) is amended by striking out "tobacco".

(f)(1) Section 371(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1371(a)) is amended by striking out "peanuts, or tobacco" and inserting in lieu thereof "or peanuts".

(2) Section 371(b) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1371(b)) is amended by striking out "peanuts, or tobacco" and inserting in lieu thereof "or peanuts".

(g)(1) Section 373(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1373(a)) is amended—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking out "peanuts, or tobacco, and" and inserting in lieu thereof "or peanuts, and",

(ii) by striking out "peanuts, or tobacco from" and inserting in lieu thereof "or peanuts from", and

(iii) by striking out "all persons engaged in the business of redrying, prizing, or stemming tobacco for producers," and

(B) in the last sentence by striking out "\$500;" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "\$500".

(2) Section 373(b) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1373(b)) is amended by striking out "peanuts, or tobacco" and inserting in lieu thereof "or peanuts".

(h) Section 375(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1375(a)) is amended by striking out "peanuts, or tobacco" and inserting in lieu thereof "or peanuts".

(i) Section 378(f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 1378(f)) is repealed.

(j) The Act entitled "An Act relating to burley tobacco farm acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended", approved July 12, 1952 (7 U.S.C. 1315), is repealed.

(k) Section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco, to amend the tobacco price support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes", approved April 16, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 1314c note), is repealed.

(1) Section 703 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (7 U.S.C. 1316) is repealed.

EXCLUSION OF TOBACCO FROM CONCESSIONAL EXPORT SALES PROVISIONS OF PUBLIC LAW 480

SEC. 2104. The proviso to the first sentence on section 402 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1732) is amended by striking out “, and for the purpose of title II of this Act,” and inserting in lieu thereof “or”.

PROHIBITION AGAINST COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION USING POWERS WITH RESPECT TO TOBACCO

SEC. 2105. Section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714c) is amended by adding at the end the following new undesignated paragraph:

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Corporation may not exercise any of the powers specified in this section or in any other provision of this Act with respect to tobacco.”

PROHIBITION AGAINST TOBACCO MARKETING ORDERS

SEC. 2106. Section 8c(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c(2)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

(1) by striking out “tobacco,”

(2) by inserting “tobacco,” after “(B) any agricultural commodity (except honey,” and

(3) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no order concerning tobacco may be issued or enforced under this Act.”

WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT RELATING TO COMPACTS AMONG STATES FOR REGULATING TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE

SEC. 2107. (a) The Act entitled “An Act relating to compacts and agreements among

States in which tobacco is produced providing for the control of production of, or commerce in, tobacco in such States, and for other purposes”, approved April 25, 1936 (7 U.S.C. 515 et seq.), commonly known as the Tobacco Control Act, is repealed.

(b) The Congress hereby withdraws its consent to any compact or agreement entered into under the Act referred to in subsection (a).

TRANSITION

SEC. 2108. The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer resources and programs otherwise available to the Department of Agriculture under law, consistent with the purposes for which those resources and programs are so available, so as to assist to the extent practicable farmers and others affected by the changes in law made by this title in adjusting to those changes.

EFFECTIVE DATES

SEC. 2109. (a) The amendments made by sections 2102 through 2106 shall apply with respect to the 1986 and subsequent crops of tobacco.

(b) Section 2107 shall take effect January 1, 1986.

(c) Section 2108 shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this title.

—Page 525, after line 2, insert the following new title:

TITLE XXI—TOBACCO

RESTRICTION OF TOBACCO PROGRAM TO ACTUAL GROWERS

SEC. 2101. Section 312(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1312(c)) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: “A farmer shall not be considered as engaged in the production of the crop of tobacco for the purposes of this

subsection unless such farmer actually operates the farm on which such production takes place.”

—In the table of contents in section 2 of the bill, add at the end the following:

TITLE XXI—TOBACCO

Sec. 2101. Short title.

Sec. 2102. Repeal of provisions of law concerning price support for tobacco.

Sec. 2103. Repeal of provisions of law concerning tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Sec. 2104. Exclusion of tobacco from concessional export sales provisions of Public Law 480.

Sec. 2105. Prohibition against Commodity Credit Corporation using powers with respect to tobacco.

Sec. 2106. Prohibition against tobacco marketing orders.

Sec. 2107. Withdrawal of consent to compacts among States for regulating tobacco production and commerce.

Sec. 2108. Transition.

Sec. 2109. Effective dates.

—In the table of contents in section 2 of the bill, add at the end the following:

TITLE XXI—TOBACCO

Sec. 2101. Restriction of Tobacco Program to Actual Growers.